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administration of the law is to be attributed primarily not to the character of the judiciary nor to the inelasticity of eighteenth-century maxims, but to the prevalence of hasty generalizations and of illogical reasoning in the decisions of even the highest courts. Substantial justice can be attained only by the demand that no case be decided without sufficient reason, valid and just in and of itself, and that no weight of authority, however great, be allowed to serve as a substitute for clear thinking. If Supreme Court justices cannot be prevailed upon to study logic, at least an ultimate remedy is to be found, the author believes, in the education of the coming generation of attorneys in the rules of argumentation.

The clearness of reasoning which the author displays in discussing the judicial interpretation of such laws as the Sherman anti-trust act is marred by unconscious bias. Although he stigmatizes the action of courts in handing down opinions based on insufficient evidence and without giving all parties an opportunity to be heard, he himself would give scant hearing to men who differ with him as to viewpoint or method.

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*First Annual Industrial Directory of New York State, 1912.* Compiled and published under the direction of JOHN WILLIAMS, Commissioner of Labor. Albany: State Department of Labor, 1913. 8vo, pp. cclxiv+562.

This volume was compiled for the very practical purpose of giving definite information as to the character of the laboring population and the industrial conditions by localities to the prospective manufacturer, who, it is hoped, will seize the opportunity thus presented and be guided into the community best adapted to his requirements, and, consequently, most likely to be benefited by his presence.

The volume is divided into three parts, as follows: (1) descriptions of cities and villages having a population of 1,000 or more with special reference to features of importance from the standpoint of industrial organization; (2) tables showing conditions relative to population, agriculture, banking, manufacturing, factories, factory employees, and hours of labor; (3) register of factories, listing the name, street address, product, and number of employees of each of the large factories in the different communities of the state.

This is the first of the annual industrial directories which are to be prepared by the New York Commissioner of Labor under the provisions of the New York act of 1911.

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*Questions of Public Policy.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1913. 12mo, pp. 134. \$1.25 net.

This book contains the Page lectures delivered in the year 1913 at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. The lectures are four in number. The first, "The Character and Influence of Recent Immigration," was given by

J. W. Jenks, the second, "The Essential and Unessential in Currency Legislation," by A. Piatt Andrew, the third, "The Value of the Panama Canal to This Country," by Emory R. Johnson, and the fourth, "Benefits and Evils of the Stock Exchange," by Willard V. King.

These lectures state and explain very clearly, in a general way, the essential topics and questions that may arise in any discussion of the above subjects. They are valuable, not so much for any arguments which are advanced or for facts or proofs given, as for their point of view, their suggestiveness. To one unacquainted with the subjects, the lectures give a general idea which can readily be enlarged by further study. They are well worth anyone's reading.

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*Co-Partnership and Profit-Sharing.* By ANEURIN WILLIAMS. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1913. 16mo, pp. 256. \$0.50.

The first few chapters the author devotes to the discussion of the nature and origin of profit-sharing and co-partnership. This is followed by the presentation and discussion of some of the most notable among the various methods of sharing the net product between capital and labor. The advantages and disadvantages of each method are briefly discussed. The last three chapters of the book are devoted to the consideration of (1) the relation of co-partnership to trade unions, (2) the relation of co-partnership to co-operation, and (3) the transformation of capitalism. The author has high hopes for the movement to which he has devoted a great part of his time for more than twenty years and which he believes is "destined to do in the industrial world what the introduction of constitutional rights has done in government." On reading the book one is at once struck with the honesty, frankness, and open-mindedness with which the author treats his problems.

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*A Rural Survey in Southwestern Ohio.* By P. L. VOGT. (Miami University Bulletin, Series XI, No. 8.) Oxford, Ohio, 1913. 8vo, pp. 93.

This bulletin discusses the economic, social, religious, educational, and tenancy conditions of Darke, Montgomery, Preble, and Butler counties in Southwestern Ohio. A considerable progress in the development of rural communities is shown by the gradual rise in affluence, culture, and spirit of co-operation in the farm life.

An increase in tenancy has naturally resulted from national prosperity and the consequent increase of land values. The defects of the system, as pointed out by the author, are neither intrinsic nor irremediable. The declining membership of the churches shows only the reflection of the spirit of the modern age and is not a thing in itself to deplore. The condition of social progress is not any creed or dogma, but equality of opportunity for all.